

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

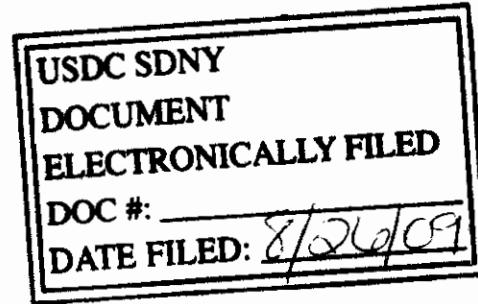
DEVAL DENIZCILIK VE TICARET A.S.,

Plaintiff,

-v-

SENSY FREEIGHT SRL,

Defendant.



No. 09 CV 7314 (LAK)
ORDER

RICHARD J. SULLIVAN, District Judge:

Plaintiff Deval Denizcilik Ve Ticaret A.S. commenced this action on August 19 by filing a Verified Complaint alleging \$651,155.54, in damages, inclusive of interest, costs, and legal costs. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Sensy Freight wrongfully failed to furnish any cargo to the Plaintiff's vessel as required under the Charterparty. Plaintiff intends to "imminently" institute an arbitral proceeding against the Defendants pursuant to the Charterparty agreement.

Before the Court is Plaintiff's August 19, 2009 application for an *ex parte* order for Process of Maritime Attachment and Garnishment pursuant to Rule B of the Supplemental Rules For Admiralty Or Maritime Claims And Asset Forfeiture Actions. In support of the application, Plaintiff's counsel submitted a copy of the Verified Complaint, an affidavit, and a memorandum of law.

Plaintiff alleges that Defendant is "believed to have or will have during the pendency of this action, assets within this District, specifically including cash, funds, freight, hire, accounts, electronic funds transfers and other property, in the hands of garnishees in this District" (Compl. ¶ 17.) In the prayer for relief, Plaintiff requests an Order for Process of Maritime Attachment and Garnishment "attaching all cash, goods, chattels, letters of credit, bills of lading,

effects, debts and monies, tangible or intangible, or any other funds held by any garnishee” (Compl. ¶ B.) Plaintiff’s Verified Complaint and proposed “Order Directing Clerk To Issue Process Of Maritime Attachment And Garnishment,” which the Court declines to execute, includes a list of seventeen banks.

Rule B of the Supplemental Rules For Admiralty Or Maritime Claims And Asset Forfeiture Actions of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that:

[i]f a defendant is not found within the district when a verified complaint praying for attachment and the affidavit required by Rule B(1)(b) are filed, a verified complaint may contain a prayer for process to attach the defendant’s tangible or intangible personal property . . . *in the hands of garnishees* named in the process.

Fed. R. Civ. P. Supp. Rule B(1)(a) (emphasis added). Thus, “[t]o sustain an attachment, a plaintiff must show that it has fulfilled the ‘filing and service requirements of Rules B and E’ and that ‘1) it has a valid *prima facie* admiralty claim against the defendant; 2) the defendant cannot be found within the district; 3) the defendant’s property may be found within the district; and 4) there is no statutory or maritime law bar to the attachment.’” *DSND Subsea AS v. Oceanografia, S.A. de CV*, 569 F. Supp. 2d 339, 343 (S.D.N.Y. 2008) (quoting *Aqua Stoli Shipping Ltd. v. Gardner Smith Pty Ltd.*, 460 F.3d 434, 445 (2d Cir. 2006)).

The Rule plainly permits allegations based on “information and belief” relating to the requirement that “the defendant cannot be found within the district.” Fed. R. Civ. P. Supp. Rule B(1)(b). It makes no such specification regarding proof of the Rule’s other requirements, except that “[t]he court must review the complaint and affidavit and, if the conditions of this Rule B appear to exist, enter an order so stating and authorizing process of attachment and garnishment.” *Id.*; see also *Aqua Stoli*, 460 F.3d at 438.

“[I]n this Circuit . . . EFT [‘electronic fund transfer’] funds in the hands of an intermediary bank may be attached pursuant to Admiralty Rule B(1)(a).” *Winter Storm Shipping, Ltd. v. TPI*, 310 F.3d 263, 277 (2d Cir. 2002).¹ “If [the defendant’s] assets are presently located in the Southern District and [the defendant] cannot be ‘found’ within the district, [the plaintiff] is entitled under Rule B to attach those assets in aid of jurisdiction and to serve as security.” *Aqua Stoli*, 460 F.3d at 444 (emphasis added). “However, Rule B(1) relief is not valid where the attachment and garnishment is served before the garnishee comes into possession of the property.” *ContiChem LPG v. Parsons Shipping Co., Ltd.*, 229 F.3d 426, 434 (2d Cir. 2000) (citing *Reibor Int’l Ltd. v. Cargo Carriers (KACZ-CO.) Ltd.*, 759 F.2d 262, 268 (2d Cir. 1985)).

As stated above, Plaintiff has attempted to satisfy these requirements by alleging “Defendant is believed to have *or will have during the pendency of this action*, assets within this District, specifically including cash, funds, freight, hire, accounts, electronic funds transfers and other property, in the hands of garnissees in the District . . .” (Compl. ¶ 17 (emphasis added).) In support of this conclusion, Plaintiff alleges only that “Defendant is a trading company that ships commodities and other goods worldwide” and therefore “likely be making dollar-denominated payments” as well as receiving dollar-denominated payments for the product Defendant sells. (Compl. ¶ 15.)

When considering these allegations, the Court is cognizant of the fact that because “[a]n EFT may be in the possession of a financial institution for only a very short period of time,’ . . .

¹ The nature of the attachment sought by Plaintiff illustrates the steady expansion of this attachment mechanism: in *Winter Storm*, the plaintiff named two banks as potential garnissees, 310 F.3d at 266; here, Plaintiff seek permission to serve seventeen banks.

and may move through the bank ‘almost instantaneously,’ it follows that it would be virtually impossible for plaintiffs to attach EFTs unless garnishee banks are permitted to accept continuous service” *DSND Subsea AS*, 569 F. Supp. 2d at 346 (quoting *Ullises Shipping Corp. v. FAL Shipping Co. Ltd.*, 415 F. Supp. 2d 318, 324 (S.D.N.Y. 2006) and *Winter Storm*, 310 F.3d at 278). Moreover, “[a]t the pleading stage, no obligation exists to prove anything, only to allege ‘enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Capitol Records, Inc. v. City Hall Records, Inc.*, No. 07 Civ. 6488 (LTS) (KNF), 2008 WL 2811481, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. July 18, 2008) (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)).

These considerations, however, do not absolve Plaintiff of the burden of demonstrating to the Court, as part of its showing of entitlement to the Process of Maritime Attachment and Garnishment, that “the defendant’s property may be found within the district” *Aqua Stoli*, 460 F.3d at 445. In the Court’s view, more is required to demonstrate a “plausible” entitlement to a maritime attachment than a conclusory allegation, based simply on Plaintiff’s “belie[f],” that Defendant will have property in this District located at any of seventeen or more garnishees during the pendency of the requested order.

In *Reibor International Ltd. v. Cargo Carriers (Kacz-Co.) Ltd.*, for example, the court ordered the attachment based upon, *inter alia*, the allegation that specific funds would be remitted to the defendant, pursuant to a letter of credit, via a funds transfer that would pass through one of only two garnishee banks located in the District. 759 F.2d at 263-64. Plaintiff’s allegations here are void of any such specificity, and on their face appear to be little more than a speculative hope that Defendant’s assets, in the form of EFTs, will fortuitously appear at a

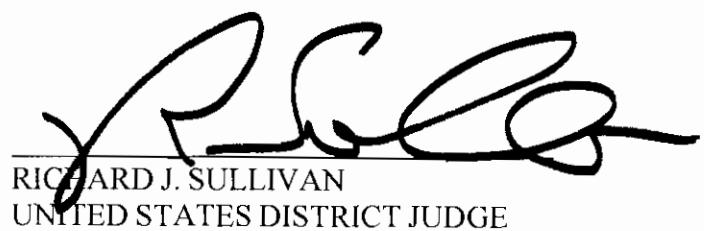
garnishee bank in this District. *See Marco Polo Shipping Co. Pte. Ltd. v. Supakit Prods. Co. Ltd.*, No. 08 Civ. 10940 (JGK), 2009 WL 562254, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 4, 2009) (“The fact that the defendant is still actively doing business and at some point in the past has conducted its business in United States dollars may mean that the defendant could transfer funds through a New York bank in the future, but *it hardly makes it plausible* that it actually will.” (emphasis added)). In short, Plaintiff has not included “enough factual matter (taken as true) to suggest” that Defendant’s property may be found in the Southern District of New York. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff’s application for Process of Maritime Attachment and Garnishment is DENIED without prejudice. Should Plaintiff wish to renew the application for Process of Maritime Attachment, Plaintiff shall file a Verified Amended Complaint setting forth the bases for its belief that Defendant’s property may be found within this District, as well as the garnishees it seeks authorization to serve. At that time, Judge Kaplan will reconsider whether the requirements of Rule B have been met;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT, no later than September 8, 2009, Plaintiff shall submit a Verified Amended Complaint or a letter advising Judge Kaplan that it does not intend to renew its application for Process of Maritime Attachment; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT, should Plaintiff elect to voluntarily dismiss this action, any subsequent action commenced in this District related to the same operative facts and maritime claim shall include a copy of this Order and be referred to Judge Kaplan as a related case.

Dated: August 25, 2009
New York, New York



RICHARD J. SULLIVAN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE